

## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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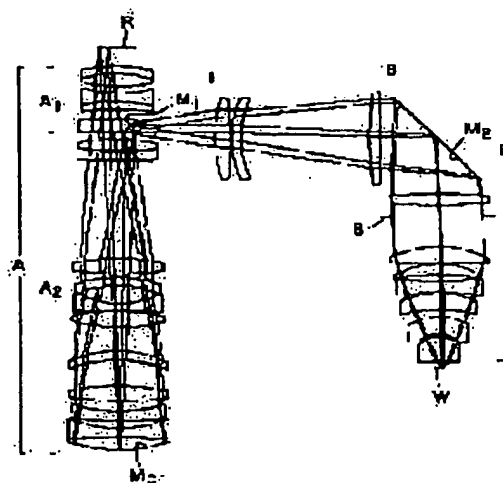
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## (54) CATA-DIOPTRIC SYSTEM

## (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To restrain eccentricity aberration caused by eccentricity to be small and to reduce reflectance irregularity caused by the 2nd mirror of a 2nd image-formation optical system by arranging the 2nd mirror near an aperture diaphragm, and satisfying a specified condition.

**SOLUTION:** This system is provided with a 1st image-formation optical system A forming the intermediate image of a pattern drawn on a reticle R, a 1st mirror M1 in the vicinity of the intermediate image, and the 2nd image-formation optical system B forming the reformed image of the intermediate image on a wafer W. A concave mirror Mc is arranged in the reciprocating optical system A2 of the optical system A so that luminous flux from a going-path optical system A1 may be reflected. The luminous flux passing the optical system A2 on a returning-path is guided to the optical system B by the 1st mirror M1. The aperture diaphragm S is arranged in the optical system B, and the 2nd mirror M2 is arranged on this side of the diaphragm S. Then, the system satisfies either of expressions  $L1/L < 0.1$  and  $L1/L2 < 0.2$ . Provided that L1 is a distance from the mirror M2 to the diaphragm S, L is the distance of an optical path leading to the wafer W from the reticle R and L2 is the distance of the optical path leading to the wafer W from the 1st mirror M1.



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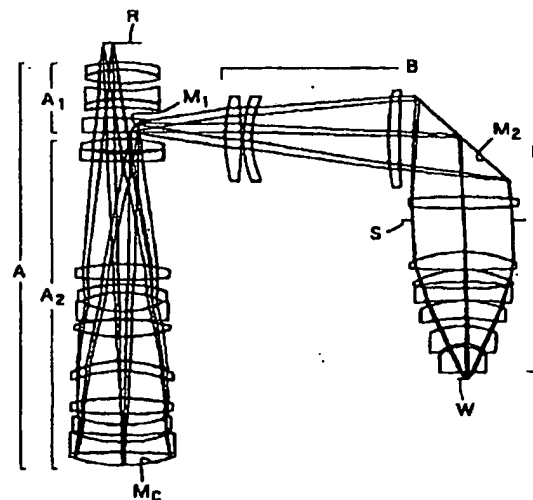
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(54) 【発明の名称】 反射屈折光学系

(57) 【要約】

【課題】ミラーの偏芯によって発生する収差が小さいためにミラーの組み込みに要求される精度が緩やかになり、したがってクォーターミクロン単位の解像度を安定して得ることができる反射屈折光学系を提供する。

【解決手段】第1面Rからの光束が往路のみ透過する往路光学系A<sub>1</sub>と、凹面鏡M<sub>c</sub>と該凹面鏡M<sub>c</sub>への入射光と反射光との双方が透過するレンズ群とからなる往復光学系A<sub>2</sub>とによって第1結像光学系Aを形成し、この第1結像光学系Aによって第1面Rの中間像を形成し、中間像の近傍に第1結像光学系Aからの光束を第2結像光学系Bへ導くように第1のミラーM<sub>1</sub>を配置し、第2結像光学系Bによって中間像の再結像を第2面W上に形成し、第2結像光学系B内に第2のミラーM<sub>2</sub>と開口絞りSとを配置した反射屈折光学系において、所要の条件を満足するように第2のミラーM<sub>2</sub>と開口絞りSとを配置したことを特徴とする。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】第1面からの光束が往路のみ透過する往路光学系と、凹面鏡と該凹面鏡への入射光と反射光との双方が透過するレンズ群とからなる往復光学系とによって第1結像光学系を形成し、該第1結像光学系によって前記第1面の中間像を形成し、該中間像の近傍に前記第1結像光学系からの光束を第2結像光学系へ導くように第1のミラーを配置し、前記第2結像光学系によって前記中間像の再結像を第2面上に形成し、前記第2結像光学系内に第2のミラーと開口絞りとを配置した反射屈折光学系において、次の(1)式と(2)式とのうちの少なくともいずれか一方の式を満足するように、前記第2のミラーと開口絞りとを配置したことを特徴とする反射屈折光学系。

$$L_1/L_2 < 0.1 \quad (1)$$

$$L_1/L_2 < 0.2 \quad (2)$$

但し、 $L_1$ ：前記第2のミラーから開口絞りまでの光軸上での距離

$L_2$ ：前記第1面から第2面に至る光路に沿って測った光軸上での距離

$L_1$ ：前記第1のミラーから第2面に至る光路に沿って測った光軸上での距離

である。

【請求項2】次の条件を満足する請求項1記載の反射屈折光学系。

$$|L_1/f_1| < 1.5 \quad (3)$$

但し、 $f_1$ ：前記第2結像光学系のうちの第2のミラーよりも第2面側に配置したレンズ群の合成焦点距離である。

【請求項3】次の条件を満足する請求項1又は2記載の反射屈折光学系。

$$|\beta_1| < 0.2 \quad (4)$$

但し、 $\beta_1$ ：前記第2のミラーを物点としたとき、前記第2結像光学系のうちの第2のミラーよりも第2面側に配置したレンズ群による結像倍率である。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、例えば半導体素子、または液晶表示素子等をフォトリソグラフィ工程で製造する際に使用される投影露光装置の光学系に関し、特に光学系の要素として反射系を用いることにより、紫外線波長域でクォーターミクロン単位の解像度を有する反射屈折光学系に関する。

【0002】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】半導体素子等を製造するためのフォトリソグラフィ工程において使用される投影露光装置においては、像面湾曲の補正のために、反射屈折光学系が提案されている(特開平4-23472、USP4,779,988)。この反射屈折光学系

としては、凹面鏡を含む第1結像光学系によって第1面の中間像を形成し、中間像の近傍に第1結像光学系からの光束を第2結像光学系へ導くようにミラーを配置し、第2結像光学系によって中間像の再結像を第2面上に形成する構成が提案されている。しかしこの構成では、光路を折り曲げるミラーが1つしか用いられていないために、第1面に配置するレチクルと第2面に配置するウエハとが平行にならず、レチクルとウエハとの同期走査を行にくいという問題点がある。そこで第2結像光学系内に第2のミラーを配置して、レチクルとウエハとを平行にする構成が提案されている。

【0003】しかるに一般に反射屈折光学系内にミラーを用いる場合、ミラーの偏芯チルトによって大きな収差が発生するおそれがある。そのためクォーターミクロン単位の解像度の像を安定して得るためには、ミラーの組み込み公差として著しく高い精度が要求されることとなる。本発明はかかる点に鑑み、ミラーの偏芯によって発生する収差が小さいためにミラーの組み込みに要求される精度が緩やかになり、したがってクォーターミクロン単位の解像度を安定して得ることができる反射屈折光学系を提供することを課題とする。

【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段】上述の課題を解決するために、本発明による反射屈折光学系は、第1面からの光束が往路のみ透過する往路光学系と、凹面鏡と該凹面鏡への入射光と反射光との双方が透過するレンズ群とからなる往復光学系とによって第1結像光学系を形成し、この第1結像光学系によって第1面の中間像を形成し、中間像の近傍に第1結像光学系からの光束を第2結像光学系へ導くように第1のミラーを配置し、第2結像光学系によって中間像の再結像を第2面上に形成し、第2結像光学系内に第2のミラーと開口絞りとを配置した反射屈折光学系において、

$L_1$ ：第2のミラーから開口絞りまでの光軸上での距離  
 $L_2$ ：第1面から第2面に至る光路に沿って測った光軸上での距離

$L_1$ ：第1のミラーから第2面に至る光路に沿って測った光軸上での距離

としたとき、次の(1)式と(2)式とのうちの少なくともいずれか一方の式を満足するように、第2のミラーと開口絞りとを配置したことを特徴としている。

$$L_1/L_2 < 0.1 \quad (1)$$

$$L_1/L_2 < 0.2 \quad (2)$$

【0005】上記の構成により、第2のミラーが第2結像光学系の開口絞りの近くに配置されるから、第2のミラーを通過する全ての光線が比較的光軸と平行に近くなり、第2のミラーが偏芯チルトすることによって発生する偏芯収差(コマ収差、非点収差、歪曲収差)が小さくなる。したがって第2のミラーに要求される偏芯公差が緩やかになる。上記条件式(1)と(2)は、第2のミ

ラーと開口絞りとの近さの程度を表すものであり、したがって条件式(1)と(2)のいずれも満たさないときには、第2のミラーが偏芯チルトすることによって発生する偏芯収差が大きくなりやすく、第2のミラーに対する偏芯公差が著しく厳しくなる。

【0008】本発明においては、

$f_1$ ：第2結像光学系のうちの第2のミラーよりも第2面側に配置したレンズ群の合成焦点距離としたとき、

$$|L_1/f_1| < 1.5 \quad (3)$$

なる条件を満足することが好ましい。条件式(3)を満足することにより、 $L_1$ に比べて $f_1$ がある程度大きくなるから、第2結像光学系の収差量が減る。逆にこの条件を満たさない場合には、 $f_1$ が小さくなり、第2結像光学系の収差補正が困難になる。

【0007】また本発明においては、

$\beta_1$ ：第2のミラーを物点としたとき、第2結像光学系のうちの第2のミラーよりも第2面側に配置したレンズ群による結像倍率

としたとき、

$$|\beta_1| < 0.2 \quad (4)$$

なる条件を満足することが好ましい。条件式(4)は、第2のミラー位置での各光線の間の傾きを小さくするための条件である。この条件式を満たさないと、第2のミラー位置での各光線が互いに平行の状態から大きくずれて互いに傾きあい、したがって第2のミラーによって生ずる各光線の間での反射率ムラが大きくなる。

【0008】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の実施の形態を図面によって説明する。図1及び図3はそれぞれ本発明の第1及び第2実施例による反射屈折光学系を示す。両実施例の光学系とも、レチクルR上の回路パターンを半導体ウエハWに縮小転写する投影光学系に本発明を適用したものである。この投影光学系は、レチクルRに描いたパターンの中間像を形成する第1結像光学系Aと、中間像の近傍に配置した第1のミラーM<sub>1</sub>と、中間像の再結像をウエハW上に形成する第2結像光学系Bとを有する。第1結像光学系Aは、レチクルRからの光束が往路のみ透過する往路光学系A<sub>1</sub>と、往路光学系A<sub>1</sub>からの光束が往復透過する往復光学系A<sub>2</sub>とからなる。往復光学系A<sub>2</sub>には、往路光学系A<sub>1</sub>からの光束を反射するように凹面鏡M<sub>2</sub>が配置され、この凹面鏡M<sub>2</sub>にもっとも近いレンズは凹レンズとなっている。往復光学系A<sub>2</sub>を復路で通過した光束は、第1のミラーM<sub>1</sub>によって第2結像光学系Bに導かれている。第2結像光学系B内には開口絞りSが配置されており、この開口絞りSの手前側に第2のミラーM<sub>2</sub>が配置されている。この反射屈折光学系による露光範囲は、光軸を含まないスリット状もしくは円弧状となっており、レチクルRとウエハWとを同期して走査することにより、大きな露光領域を得るように構成されてい

る。

【0009】以下の表1及び表2に、それぞれ第1及び第2実施例の光学部材の諸元を示す。両表中、第1カラムはレチクルRからの各光学面の番号、第2カラムrは各光学面の曲率半径、第3カラムdは各光学面の間隔、第4カラムは各レンズの材質、第5カラムは各光学部材の群番号を示す。第5カラム中、\*印は復路を示す。なお合成石英(SiO<sub>2</sub>)と螢石(CaF<sub>2</sub>)の使用基準波長(193nm)に対する屈折率nは次の通りである。

SiO<sub>2</sub>： n=1.56019

CaF<sub>2</sub>： n=1.50138

また以下の表3に、両実施例についてL<sub>1</sub>、L、L<sub>2</sub>、f<sub>1</sub>、及び前記各条件式中のパラメータの値を示す。また図2及び図4に、それぞれ第1及び第2実施例の横収差を示す。横収差図中、Yは像高を示す。

【0010】

【表1】

(4)

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	r	d	
0	—	49.998	レチクルR
1	369.115	18.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
2	245.893	0.500	
3	227.674	33.705	CaF <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
4	-373.082	18.803	
5	-324.258	20.532	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
6	332.817	1.674	
7	340.581	20.389	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
8	604.750	27.395	
9	∞	35.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
10	∞	18.943	
11	391.176	30.000	CaF <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
12	-982.727	6.592	
13	-417.793	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
14	-1216.731	261.353	
15	478.547	40.000	CaF <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
16	-908.632	11.323	
17	325.213	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
18	208.331	48.917	
19	-196.257	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
20	1370.871	0.500	
21	430.209	42.793	CaF <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
22	-366.694	61.625	
23	247.465	25.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
24	286.274	68.753	
25	508.228	40.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
26	-930.828	27.931	
27	-313.824	25.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
28	-1017.267	19.454	
29	-276.064	25.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
30	1335.454	32.821	
31	-360.416	32.821	凹面鏡M <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
32	1335.454	25.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
33	-276.064	19.454	
34	-1017.267	25.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
35	-313.824	27.931	
36	-930.828	40.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
37	508.228	68.753	
38	286.274	25.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
39	247.465	61.625	
40	-366.694	42.793	CaF <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
41	430.209	0.500	

(4)

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42	1370.871	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
43	-196.257	48.917	
44	208.331	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
45	325.213	11.323	
46	-908.632	40.000	CaF <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
47	478.547	261.353	
48	-1216.731	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
49	-417.793	6.592	
50	-982.727	30.000	CaF <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
51	391.176	1.943	
52	∞	236.637	第1のミラーM <sub>1</sub>
53	471.443	36.090	CaF <sub>2</sub> B
54	-1089.261	3.979	
55	306.858	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
56	247.195	312.806	
57	812.165	25.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
58	2628.418	145.000	
59	∞	145.508	第2のミラーM <sub>2</sub>
60	-1094.809	30.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
61	1598.936	30.114	
62	—	81.437	開口絞りS
63	-266.544	45.218	CaF <sub>2</sub> B
64	2115.935	0.550	
65	-213.134	30.096	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
66	-642.205	15.142	
67	1328.716	30.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
68	-654.044	1.236	
69	-210.004	45.167	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
70	-304.557	19.703	
71	-166.497	45.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
72	-72.336	6.218	
73	-71.788	66.262	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
74	2042.086	17.000	
75	—		ウエハW

{0011}

【表2】

	$r$	$d$	
0	—	60.000	レチクルR
1	-210.000	18.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
2	-233.058	1.734	
3	301.818	32.109	CaF <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
4	-415.393	19.449	
5	154862.242	15.248	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
6	-528.109	5.480	
7	-316.309	18.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
8	275.570	74.064	
9	342.313	48.000	CaF <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
10	-248.024	1.806	
11	-250.000	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
12	3438.110	286.849	
13	390.013	40.000	CaF <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
14	-2017.162	22.849	
15	421.041	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
16	230.317	47.916	
17	-222.542	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
18	988.626	7.270	
19	11949.023	27.617	CaF <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
20	-328.913	0.500	
21	365.306	42.285	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
22	-1713.365	160.144	
23	-283.704	30.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
24	1076.349	30.701	
25	-353.136	30.701	凹面鏡M <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
26	1076.349	30.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
27	-283.704	160.144	
28	-1713.365	42.285	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
29	365.306	0.500	
30	-328.913	27.617	CaF <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
31	-11949.023	7.270	
32	988.626	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
33	-222.542	47.916	
34	230.317	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
35	421.041	22.849	
36	-2017.162	40.000	CaF <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
37	390.013	286.849	
38	3438.110	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
39	-250.000	1.806	
40	-248.024	48.000	CaF <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
41	342.313	4.064	

	$r$	$d$	
42	∞	180.000	第1のミラーM <sub>1</sub>
43	506.214	34.041	CaF <sub>2</sub> B
44	-256.932	3.017	
45	-250.000	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
46	-1453.242	422.966	
47	∞	150.000	第2のミラーM <sub>2</sub>
48	-285.980	30.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
49	-954.824	50.000	
50	—	78.332	開口絞りS
51	-220.000	45.000	CaF <sub>2</sub> B
52	-2665.535	6.535	
53	-200.000	27.411	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
54	-518.467	18.844	
55	632.373	30.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
56	-1060.585	19.112	
57	-553.788	45.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
58	5823.302	0.500	
59	-153.299	45.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
60	-120.000	1.243	
61	-125.615	66.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
62	3035.218	17.000	
63	—		ウエハW

〔0012〕

〔表3〕

実施例番号	1	2
L <sub>1</sub>	205.6	230.0
L	3287.2	3150.0
L <sub>2</sub>	1388.2	1290.0
f <sub>1</sub>	192.0	207.5
(1) L <sub>1</sub> /L	0.06	0.07
(2) L <sub>1</sub> /L <sub>2</sub>	0.15	0.18
(3)  L <sub>1</sub> /f <sub>1</sub>	1.07	1.11
(4)  β <sub>1</sub>	0.1409	0.1932

〔0013〕以上のように第1実施例では、第2のミラーM<sub>2</sub>を開口絞りSより205.6の位置に配しており、また第2実施例では、第2のミラーM<sub>2</sub>を開口絞りSより230.0の位置に配している。この結果、偏芯により発生するコマ収差、非点収差、歪曲収差が小さくなり、クォーターミクロン単位の解像度を安定して有する反射屈折光学系を得ることができる。また、第2のミラーM<sub>2</sub>によって生ずる反射率ムラも軽減することができる。なお上記両実施例では第2のミラーM<sub>2</sub>を開口絞りSの手前側に配置したが、上記各条件式を満たす範囲で、開口絞りSの後ろ側に配置することもできる。

〔0014〕

〔発明の効果〕以上のように本発明による反射屈折光学系では、第2結像光学系内の第2のミラーを開口絞りの近くに配置しているから、偏芯により発生する偏心収差を小さくすることができ、また第2のミラーによって生ずる反射率ムラも軽減することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】第1実施例を示す構成図

【図2】第1実施例の横収差図

【図3】第2実施例を示す構成図

【図4】第2実施例の横収差図

【符号の説明】

\* A…第1結像光学系

A<sub>1</sub>…往復光学系M<sub>c</sub>…凹面鏡M<sub>1</sub>…第1のミラー

R…レチクル

A<sub>2</sub>…往路光学系

B…第2結像光学系

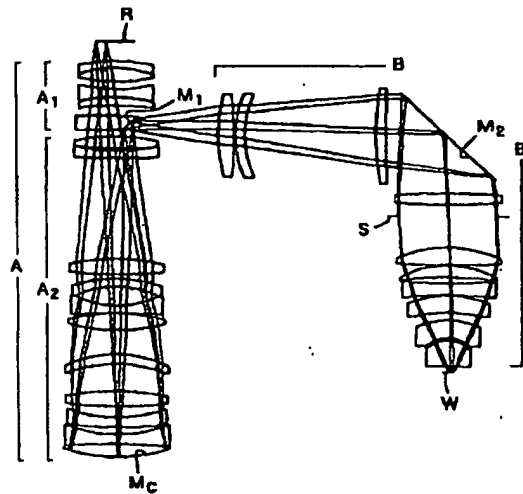
M<sub>2</sub>…第2のミラー

S…開口絞り

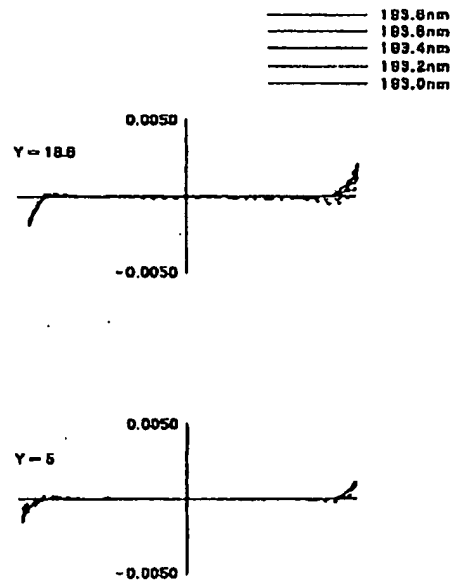
W…ウエハ

\*

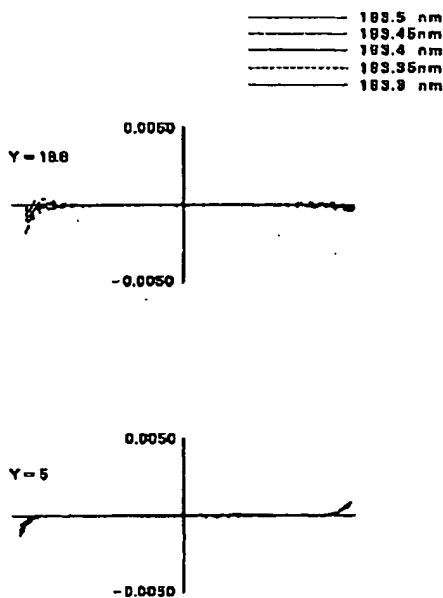
【図1】



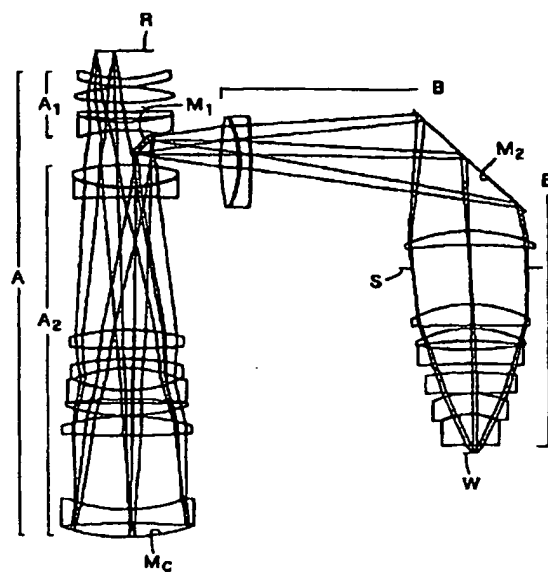
【図2】



【図4】



【図3】





**\* NOTICES \***

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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**CLAIMS**

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The 1st image formation optical system is formed according to the both-way optical system which consists of a lens group which the both sides of the outward trip optical system to which the flux of light from the 1st page penetrates only an outward trip, and the incident light to a concave mirror and this concave mirror and the reflected light penetrate. Form said middle image of the 1st page according to this 1st image formation optical system, and the 1st mirror is arranged so that the flux of light from said 1st image formation optical system may be led to the 2nd image formation optical system near this middle image. In the cata-dioptric system which formed the re-image formation of said middle image on the 2nd page, and has arranged the 2nd mirror and aperture diaphragm in said 2nd image formation optical system according to said 2nd image formation optical system Cata-dioptric system characterized by the thing of the following (1) type and the (2) types for which said the 2nd mirror and aperture diaphragm have been arranged so that one of formulas may be satisfied at least.

$L1/L < 0.1$  (1)

$L1/L2 < 0.2$  (2)

However, distance L2 on the optical axis measured in accordance with the optical path from the distance L: aforementioned the 1st page on the optical axis from the 2nd mirror of the L1: above to an aperture diaphragm to the 2nd page: It is the distance on the optical axis measured in accordance with the optical path from said 1st mirror to the 2nd page.

[Claim 2] Cata-dioptric system according to claim 1 with which are satisfied of the following conditions.

$|L1/f1| < 1.5$  (3)

However, f1: It is the synthetic focal distance of the lens group arranged to the 2nd page side rather than the 2nd mirror of said 2nd image formation optical system.

[Claim 3] Cata-dioptric system according to claim 1 or 2 with which are satisfied of the following conditions.

$|\beta 1| < 0.2$  (4)

However,  $\beta 1$ : When said 2nd mirror is made into the object point, it is an image formation scale factor by the lens group arranged to the 2nd page side rather than the 2nd mirror of said 2nd image formation optical system.

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[Translation done.]

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the cata-dioptic system which has the resolution of a quarter micron unit in an ultraviolet-rays wavelength region by using a reflective system especially as an element of optical system about the optical system of the projection aligner used in case a semiconductor device or a liquid crystal display component is manufactured at a photolithography process.

[0002]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the projection aligner used in the photolithography process for manufacturing a semiconductor device etc., cata-dioptic system is proposed for amendment of a curvature of field (JP,4-234722,A, USP4,779,966). As this cata-dioptic system, the middle image of the 1st page is formed according to the 1st image formation optical system containing a concave mirror, and a mirror is arranged so that the flux of light from the 1st image formation optical system may be led to the 2nd image formation optical system near the middle image, and the configuration which forms the re-image formation of a middle image of the 2nd page according to the 2nd image formation optical system is proposed. However, with this configuration, the wafer with which it arranges only one to the reticle arranged to the 1st page and the 2nd page since the mirror which bends an optical path is not used does not become parallel, but there is a trouble of being hard to perform a synchronous scan with a reticle and a wafer. Then, the 2nd mirror is arranged in the 2nd image formation optical system, and the configuration which makes a reticle and a wafer parallel is proposed.

[0003] However, when using a mirror into cata-dioptic system generally, there is a possibility that big aberration may occur by the eccentric tilt of a mirror. Therefore, in order to be stabilized and to obtain the image of the resolution of a quarter micron unit, a high precision remarkable as inclusion tolerance of a mirror will be required. Since the aberration of this invention generated by the eccentricity of a mirror in view of this point is small, the precision required of inclusion of a mirror becomes loose, therefore let it be a technical problem to offer the cata-dioptic system which is stabilized and can obtain the resolution of a quarter micron unit.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve an above-mentioned technical problem, the cata-dioptic system by this invention The 1st image formation optical system is formed according to the both-way optical system which consists of a lens group which the both sides of the outward trip optical system to which the flux of light from the 1st page penetrates only an outward trip, and the incident light to a concave mirror and this concave mirror and the reflected light penetrate. Form the middle image of the 1st page according to this 1st image formation optical system, and the 1st mirror is arranged so that the flux of light from the 1st image formation optical system may be led to the 2nd image formation optical system near the middle image. In the cata-dioptic system which formed the re-image formation of a middle image on the 2nd page, and has arranged the 2nd mirror and aperture diaphragm in the 2nd image formation optical system according to the 2nd image formation optical system L1: -- distance L: on the optical axis from the 2nd mirror to an aperture diaphragm -- distance L2: on the optical axis measured in accordance with the optical path from the 1st page to the 2nd page when it considers as the distance on the optical axis measured in accordance with the optical path from the 1st mirror to the 2nd page It is characterized by the thing of the following (1) type and the (2) types for which the 2nd mirror and aperture diaphragm have been arranged so that one of formulas may be satisfied at least.

$L1/L < 0.1$  (1)

$L1/L2 < 0.2$  (2)

[0005] Since the 2nd mirror is arranged near the aperture diaphragm of the 2nd image formation optical system by the above-mentioned configuration, all the beams of light that pass the 2nd mirror become comparatively close to an optical axis and parallel, and the eccentric aberration (comatic aberration, astigmatism, distortion aberration) generated when the 2nd mirror carries out an eccentric tilt becomes small by it. Therefore, the eccentric tolerance required of the 2nd mirror becomes loose. When the above-mentioned conditional expression (1) and (2) do not express extent of the nearness of the 2nd mirror and an aperture diaphragm and conditional expression (1) and neither of (2) are filled [therefore], the eccentric aberration generated when the 2nd mirror carries out an eccentric tilt tends to become large, and the eccentric tolerance over the 2nd mirror becomes remarkably severe.

[0006] When it considers as the synthetic focal distance of the lens group arranged to the 2nd page side rather than the 2nd mirror of the  $f1$ :2nd image formation optical system in this invention, it is  $|L1/f1| < 1.5$ . (3)

It is desirable to satisfy the becoming conditions. Since  $f1$  becomes to some extent large by satisfying conditional expression (3) compared with  $L1$ , the amount of aberration of the 2nd \*\*\*\* optical system become less. Conversely, in not fulfilling this condition,  $f1$  becomes small and aberration amendment of the 2nd image formation optical system becomes difficult.

[0007] moreover, this invention -- setting --  $\beta 1$ : -- the time of considering as the image formation scale factor by the lens group arranged to the 2nd page side rather than the 2nd mirror of the 2nd image formation optical system, when the 2nd mirror is made into the object point --  $|\beta 1| < 0.2$  (4)

It is desirable to satisfy the becoming conditions. Conditional expression (4) is the conditions for making small the inclination between each beam of light in the 2nd mirror location. If this conditional expression is not filled the reflection factor nonuniformity between each beam of light which each beam of light in the 2nd mirror location shifts from an parallel condition greatly mutually, and inclines mutually, and suits, therefore is produced by the 2nd mirror will become large.

[0008]

[Embodiment of the Invention] A drawing explains the gestalt of operation of this invention. Drawing 1 and drawing 3 show the cata-dioptric system by the 1st and 2nd examples of this invention, respectively. This invention is applied to the projection optics which carries out the contraction imprint of the circuit pattern on Reticle R also with the optical system of both examples at the semi-conductor wafer W. This projection optics has the 2nd image formation optical system B which forms the 1st image formation optical system A which forms the middle image of the pattern drawn on Reticle R, the 1st mirror M1 arranged near the middle image, and the re-image formation of a middle image on Wafer W. The 1st image formation optical system A consists of outward trip optical system A1 to which the flux of light from Reticle R penetrates only an outward trip, and both-way optical system A2 in which the flux of light from the outward trip optical system A1 carries out both way transparency. A concave mirror MC is arranged so that the flux of light from the outward trip optical system A1 may be reflected, and the lens nearest to this concave mirror MC is a concave lens at the both-way optical system A2. The flux of light which passed the both-way optical system A2 in the return trip is led to the 2nd image formation optical system B by the 1st mirror M1. Aperture-diaphragm S is arranged in the 2nd image formation optical system B, and the 2nd mirror M2 is arranged at the near side of this aperture-diaphragm S. It has become circular, and the shape of a slit which does not include an optical axis, and by scanning Reticle R and Wafer W synchronously, the exposure range by this cata-dioptric system is constituted so that a big exposure field may be obtained.

[0009] The item of the optical member of the 1st and 2nd examples is shown in the following Table 1 and 2, respectively. Among both tables, in the radius of curvature of each optical surface, and the 3rd column d, spacing of each optical surface and the 4th column show the quality of the material of each lens, and, as for the 1st column, the 5th column shows [ the number of each optical surface from Reticle R, and the 2nd column r ] the group number of each optical member. \* mark shows a return trip among the 5th column. In addition, the refractive index n to the criteria-for-use-of-food-additives wavelength (193nm) of synthetic quartz ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) and fluorite ( $\text{CaF}_2$ ) is as follows.

$\text{SiO}_2$  :  $n=1.56019$   $\text{CaF}_2$  : The value of  $L1$ ,  $L$ ,  $L2$ ,  $f1$ , and the parameter in said monograph affair type is shown in  $n=1.50138$  and following Table 3 about both examples. Moreover, the transverse aberration of the 1st and 2nd examples is shown in drawing 2 and drawing 4, respectively. Y shows image quantity among a transverse

aberration Fig.  
[0010]  
[Table 1]

	r	d	
0	—	49.998	レチクルR
1	369.115	18.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
2	245.893	0.500	
3	227.674	33.705	C a F <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
4	-373.082	18.803	
5	-324.258	20.532	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
6	332.817	1.674	
7	340.581	20.389	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
8	604.750	27.395	
9	∞	35.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
10	∞	16.943	
11	391.176	30.000	C a F <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub>
12	-982.727	6.592	
13	-417.793	20.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub>
14	-1216.731	261.353	
15	478.547	40.000	C a F <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub>
16	-908.632	11.323	
17	325.213	20.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub>
18	208.331	48.917	
19	-196.257	20.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub>
20	1370.871	0.500	
21	430.209	42.793	C a F <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub>
22	-366.694	61.625	
23	247.465	25.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub>
24	286.274	68.753	
25	508.228	40.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub>
26	-930.828	27.931	
27	-313.824	25.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub>
28	-1017.267	19.454	
29	-276.064	25.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub>
30	1335.454	32.821	
31	-360.416	32.821	凹面鏡M <sub>c</sub> A <sub>2</sub>
32	1335.454	25.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub> *
33	-276.064	19.454	
34	-1017.267	25.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub> *
35	-313.824	27.931	
36	-930.828	40.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub> *
37	508.228	68.753	
38	286.274	25.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub> *
39	247.465	61.625	
40	-366.694	42.793	C a F <sub>2</sub> A <sub>2</sub> *
41	430.209	0.500	

42	1370.871	20.000	S i O <sub>2</sub>	A, *
43	-196.257	48.917		
44	208.331	20.000	S i O <sub>2</sub>	A, *
45	325.213	11.323		
46	-908.632	40.000	C a F <sub>2</sub>	A, *
47	478.547	261.353		
48	-1216.731	20.000	S i O <sub>2</sub>	A, *
49	-417.793	6.592		
50	-982.727	30.000	C a F <sub>2</sub>	A, *
51	391.176	1.943		
52	∞	236.637	第1のミラーM <sub>1</sub>	
53	471.443	36.090	C a F <sub>2</sub>	B
54	-1089.261	3.979		
55	306.858	20.000	S i O <sub>2</sub>	B
56	247.195	312.808		
57	812.165	25.000	S i O <sub>2</sub>	B
58	2828.418	145.000		
59	∞	145.508	第2のミラーM <sub>2</sub>	
60	-1094.809	30.000	S i O <sub>2</sub>	B
61	1598.936	30.114		
62	—	81.437	開口絞りS	
63	-266.544	45.218	C a F <sub>2</sub>	B
64	2115.935	0.550		
65	-213.134	30.096	S i O <sub>2</sub>	B
66	-642.205	15.142		
67	1328.716	30.000	S i O <sub>2</sub>	B
68	-654.044	1.236		
69	-210.004	45.167	S i O <sub>2</sub>	B
70	-304.557	19.703		
71	-166.497	45.000	S i O <sub>2</sub>	B
72	-72.336	6.218		
73	-71.786	66.262	S i O <sub>2</sub>	B
74	2042.086	17.000		
75	—		ウエハW	

[0011]  
[Table 2]

	r	d	
0	—	60.000	レチクルR
1	-210.000	18.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
2	-233.058	1.734	
3	301.818	32.109	C a F <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
4	-415.393	19.449	
5	154862.242	15.248	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
6	-528.109	5.460	
7	-316.309	18.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
8	275.570	74.064	
9	342.313	48.000	C a F <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
10	-248.024	1.806	
11	-250.000	20.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
12	3438.110	286.849	
13	390.013	40.000	C a F <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
14	-2017.162	22.849	
15	421.041	20.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
16	230.317	47.916	
17	-222.542	20.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
18	988.626	7.270	
19	11949.023	27.617	C a F <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
20	-328.913	0.500	
21	365.306	42.285	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
22	-1713.365	160.144	
23	-283.704	30.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
24	1076.349	30.701	
25	-353.136	30.701	凹面鏡M <sub>c</sub> A <sub>1</sub>
26	1076.349	30.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
27	-283.704	160.144	
28	-1713.365	42.285	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
29	365.306	0.500	
30	-328.913	27.617	C a F <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
31	-11949.023	7.270	
32	988.626	20.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
33	-222.542	47.916	
34	230.317	20.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
35	421.041	22.849	
36	-2017.162	40.000	C a F <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
37	390.013	286.849	
38	3438.110	20.000	S i O <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
39	-250.000	1.806	
40	-248.024	48.000	C a F <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> *
41	342.313	4.064	

42	$\infty$	180.000	第1のミラーM <sub>1</sub>
43	506.214	34.041	CaF <sub>2</sub> B
44	-256.332	3.017	
45	-250.000	20.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
46	-1453.242	422.966	
47	$\infty$	150.000	第2のミラーM <sub>2</sub>
48	-285.380	30.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
49	-954.824	50.000	
50	-	78.332	開口絞りS
51	-220.000	45.000	CaF <sub>2</sub> B
52	-2665.536	6.535	
53	-200.000	27.411	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
54	-516.467	18.844	
55	632.373	30.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
56	-1060.585	19.112	
57	-553.788	45.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
58	5823.302	0.500	
59	-153.299	45.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
60	-120.000	1.243	
61	-125.615	66.000	SiO <sub>2</sub> B
62	3036.218	17.000	
63	-		ウエハW

[0012]

[Table 3]

実施例番号	1	2
L <sub>1</sub>	205.6	230.0
L	3287.2	3150.0
L <sub>2</sub>	1388.2	1290.0
f <sub>1</sub>	192.0	207.5
(1) L <sub>1</sub> /L	0.06	0.07
(2) L <sub>1</sub> /L <sub>2</sub>	0.15	0.18
(3)  L <sub>1</sub> /f <sub>1</sub>	1.07	1.11
(4)   $\beta_1$	0.1409	0.1932

[0013] In the 1st example, the 2nd mirror M2 is allotted to the location of 205.6 from aperture-diaphragm S as mentioned above, and the 2nd mirror M2 is allotted to the location of 230 from aperture-diaphragm S in the 2nd example. Consequently, the comatic aberration generated by eccentricity, astigmatism, and distortion aberration become small, and the cata-dioptric system which is stabilized and has the resolution of a quarter micron unit can be acquired. Moreover, the reflection factor nonuniformity produced by the 2nd mirror M2 is also mitigable. In addition, although the 2nd mirror M2 has been arranged to the near side of aperture-diaphragm S in both the above-mentioned examples, it can also arrange to the backside of aperture-diaphragm S in the range which fills the above-mentioned monograph affair type.

[0014]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, in the cata-dioptric system by this invention, since the 2nd mirror within the 2nd image formation optical system is arranged near the aperture diaphragm, the reflection factor nonuniformity which can make small eccentric aberration generated by eccentricity, and is produced by the 2nd mirror is also mitigable.

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[Translation done.]



\* NOTICES \*

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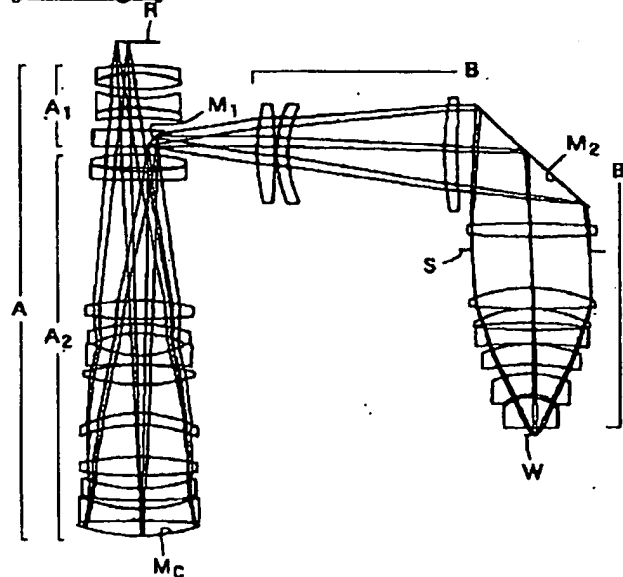
1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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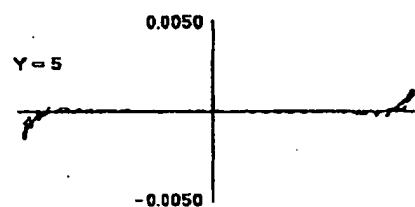
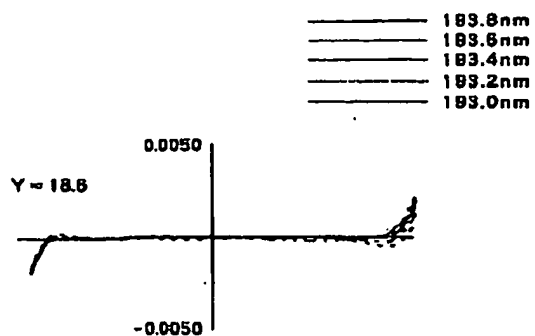
DRAWINGS

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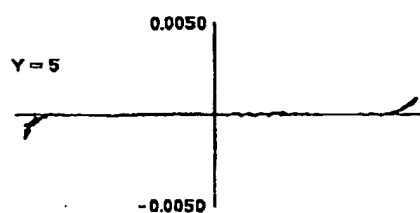
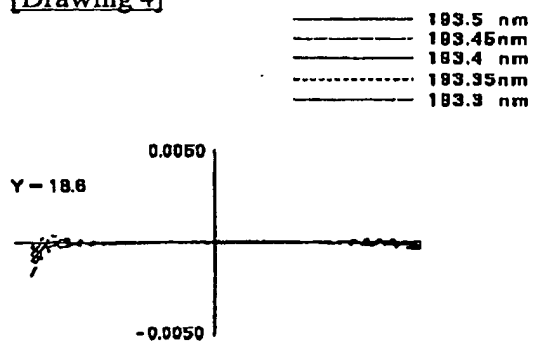
[Drawing 1]



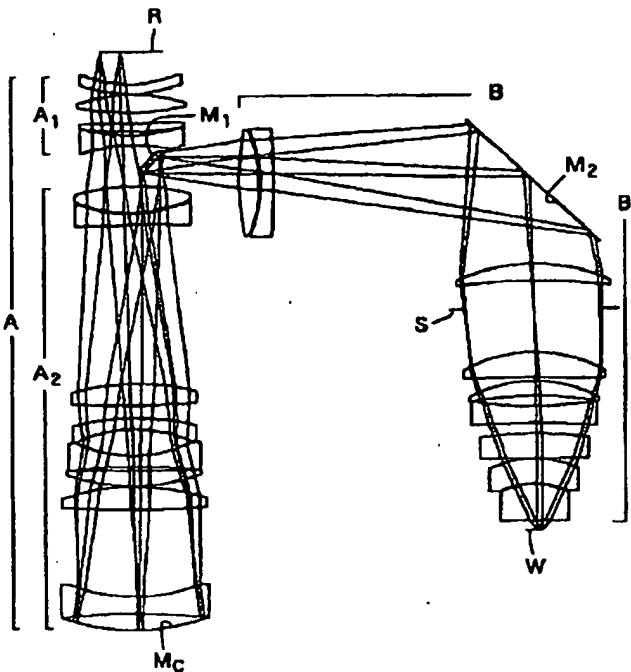
[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 3]



[Translation done.]